Days of warmth and nights of chill-Weather sure to make you ill— Doctor, physic, powder pill-Bless us, what a whopping bill!

You will save a doctor's bill by investing in one of our

## Spring Overcoats,

Silk-faced, handsomely made and finished, and only \$10.

## ORIGINAL EAGLE

5&7 West Washington St.

Kankakee Line-Big '4' Railway

THE NEW SOUTH
Offers splendid business opportunities for the landseeker, the merchant and the mechanic, in order that seeker, the merchant and the mechanic, in order that people of the North shall have a chance to visit and examine the claims of the South as a place in which to seek homes. The Crescent Southern railway, that great artery of the South (Queen & Crescent Route) have placed on sale, at Cincinnati, tickets to principal points in the South at very cheap round-trip rates. People of Indiana to avail themselves of these rates should go to nearest Big 4 agent, purchase a ticket to Cincinnati and return. Here, in the same depot in which you arrive, you will find these cheap tickets South on sale, and one of the fine trains of the Cincinnati Southern awaiting to take you southward. No transfers if you go to Cincinnati on Big 4. The rates \* transfers if you go to Cincinnati on Big 4. The rates below are from Cincinnati. For rate from your home add rate from your station to Cincinnati and return.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent's Office,

Cincinnati, March 15, 1889.

To Agents and Connections:

Round-Trip Rates.

On and after March 20, 1889, and until further notice, the following round-trip land rates will be in ef-fect from Cincinnati: To and Return. return, continuous passage in each direction.

The tourist rate, \$25 Cincinnati to Anniston and return, now in effect, will be withdrawn March 20, 1889.

Yours truly, D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. and T. A.

For full particulars call at Big 4 ticket-office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

AND RETURN,

## Via The "Bee-Line"

Tickets will be sold on April 28 and 29, and wil be good until May 2, inclusive, for return passage. For tickets or sleeping-car berths call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, and Union Sta-T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

SENSATION IN COURT.

A Sample of Skillful Acting by a Criminal Who Has Had Considerable Experience.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—George S. Massamore, aged twenty, a young man of dudish appearance, created a sensation in the Criminal Court, this morning, when sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The prisoner was accused of stealing jewelry to the value of \$225 from Littleton C. Bandel, of Baltimore. Massamore introduced himself to Bandel on the 2d of last month, and said he was a nephew of a well-known citizen of Baltimore. They took a cocktail, when the prisoner slipped some drug into the drink, and Mr. Bandel knew nothing more till next morning, when he awoke in a hotel with his shirt-front cut out, and his diamond stud and gold watch and chain gone. The prisoner was subsequently captured at the inauguration in Washington. Later the watch was sent by some one to the marshal of the police. Massamore pleaded guilty to the indictment, and came before Judge Phelps and begged for mercy, imploring the court for the sake of his respectable relatives to be lenient. Judge Phelps said as the prisoner had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court, and as part of the property had been returned, the court would sentence him to two and one-half years in the penitentiary. These words fell like a thunkerbolt on the ears of the prisoner, and he broke forth afresh and cried as if his heart would break. He begged the court for the sake of his old mother to take the six months off. The judge's heart was touched, and he acceeded to the request, and made the sentence an even two years. Massamore was then seized with an epileptic fit, and with a scream fell to the floor. His shricks and moans were pitiful. Deputy wardens took him to the lock-up while he fought like a madman. He soon recovered, and during the afternoon was safely housed in his new quarters. It is stated that Massamore is an old criminal, and that his picture adorns Inspector Byrnes's "art gallery," in New York. His fit is supposed to have been a sham.

Evicted Settlers Making Trouble. Ft. Dodge, Ia., April 2.—The old excitement among the river land settlers has been revived by the resumption of evictions. At an early hour yesterday a large number of the settlers, fully equipped with machinery and seed, started to plant crops in the farms from which settlers had been evicted last fell. This action is in because evicted last fall. This action is in keeping with the threat that they would repossess themselves of all lands from which they were then evicted. The farm of Charles Pigman, from which Wm. Spainhower was evicted twice last fall, was first visited during Mr. Pigman's absence on business. When he returned a few hours later he found his fields alive with men and teams sowing crops for the evicted settler. Pig-man came to this city at once and filed information against as many of the settlers as he knew, and warrants will be issued for their arrest. The settlers announce that it is their intention to farm all lands from which evictions were made, and say that the officials will be defied if necessary. Such action will precipitate greater trouble than ever before known in river land circles, and there is much excitement in con-

Stole a Box of Horse-Shoe Nails.

Boston, April 2.- A man of respectable appearance was seen to steal abox of horseshoe nails from a store in Faneuil Hall square, to-day, and was arrested. He became very ill while on the way to the station, and finally had to be carried. He dent. gave his name as Charles Faulkner, of East Boston, and said he could not explain the theft. He had been seized with an uncontrollable impulse to steal something. He had never experienced the feeling before. While speaking, the man suddenly fell to the floor, having been stricken with paralysis. He was removed to a hospital.

In place of that constantly tired-out feel-ing, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you Draws—Showalter with Lipschutz; Weiss

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Rain: warmer weather.

# A Great Establishment

Like THE WHEN is one of the won-ders of this wonderful age. Here, under one roof, are gathered the products of many lands, in the high-est finish of perfection. If

### ADAM, BEFORE THE FIG-LEAF

Stage of dress, could have come here, he could have been fitted out from ne could have been litted out from underclothes to overcoat complete. Nor gloves, nor the last new scarf, nor the latest, best and cheapest Hat, nor any of the "points" of dress would he lack; and for a rainy day an umbrella and a rubber coat would he have. It is a

LIBERAL EDUCATION To survey the different departments of THE WHEN. You are cordially invited to do so.

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Surgical Instruments & Appliances
Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches,
Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S
Surgical Instrument House,
92 South Illinois street,

Youmans's celebrated Stiff Hats. Guyer's self-conforming, easy-fitting, Stiff Hats.

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BAMBERGER, 16 East Washington St.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Abstract of the Official Programme of the

Coming Celebration in New York. NEW YORK, April 2 .- Following is an ab stract of the official programme of the

Washington centennial celebration exercises, issued to-day: Wednesday, April 17—Formal opening of the loan exhibition of historical portraits in the assembly-room of the Metropolitan Opera-house

Monday, April 29-Arrival of the President and Cabinet at 11 A. M. They will embark at once for New York city on the United States steamer Dispatch. Governors, commissioners and other guests will embark at 9:30 A. M. on the steamer Erastus Wiman, at the ferry slip, foot of Twenty-third street, and proceed to Elizabeth-port to meet the Dispatch and accompany her to this city. The steamer Sirius will also accompany the Dispatch. The line of United States warships, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper bay, and, after saluting, will follow in

First-The President. Second-Governors and Commissioners.

Third-Other guests.
On arrival at the foot of Wall street, a barge, manned by ship-masters from the Marine Society of New York, Captain Ambrose Snow, coxswain, will row the President ashore. He will then be received by Chairman William G. Hamilton, of the committee on States. The presidential party will be escorted to the Equitable Building, where a collation will be served and a reception given. This will consume the time from 2 until 4 P. M. After the reception at the Equitable Building, the President and Governors will proceed to the City Hall, under military escort, where there will be a public reception in the Governor's room from 4 to 6 o'clock. In the evening occurs the great centennial ball.

Tuesday, April 30—Services of thanksgiving in the churches of New York and throughout the country at 9 A. M. A special service of thanks-giving will be given at St. Paul's Church, at 9 A. M., where the President will attend. The commemorative centennial exercises will be held at the south front of the Sub-treasury Building, the scene of the inauguration ceremony on April 30 1789. The exercises will consist of prayer by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs; a poem, by John Greenleaf Whittier; an oration, by Chauncey M. Depew; an address, by President Harrison, and benediction, by Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Arch-bishop of New York.

The military parade will be under the com-mand of Major-general John M. Schofield. The right of the line is given to the military and naval cadets, followed by the troops of the regu-lar army and the National Guard, in the follow-ing order, each State being headed by its Governor and his staff: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Conneticut, Massachusetts Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. The other States will follow in the order in which they were admitted into the Union. Following will be 200 companions of the Loyal Legion and the posts of

the Grand Army.

The route will be up Broadway to Waverly Place, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street. The reviewing stand will be at Madison square and Twenty-fourth street. From 5 to 7 o'clock a reception will be given the President by the art committee at Loan Exhibition rooms in the Metropolitan Opera-house. At 7 P. M. the banquet

Wednesday, May 1:- The industrial and civic Wednesday, May 8 .- Close of the loan exhibi-

Illness of Rev. Dr. McCosh.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Rev. Dr. James McCosh, ex-president of Princeton College, is lying at his home in Princeton very it from an attack of pneumonia, following an attack of bronchitis. He is attended by Dr. Wykoff, of Princeton, who was joined this morning by Dr. McCosh's son-in-law, Dr. David Magie, of this city. Dr. Magie, after consultation with Dr. Wykoff, will return to this city this evening. Information received at the residence of Dr. Magie, No. 23 West Fourth street, yesterday even-ing, was to the effect that the condition of the distinguished patient was not improved; that he was low and very feeble. Hope of his recovery has not, however, been aban-doned. Dr. McCosh left Princeton the 1st of February to visit a number of Western colleges. About fifteen days ago, while at Delaware, O., he had an attack of bronchitis. He was very anxious to reach home as soon as possible, and started two weeks ago yesterday, arriving at Princeton on Tuesday, the 19th of March. He had been taken much worse while on the train, and the attack of pneumonia immediately fol-lowed his reaching home. He was in good health when he started, and was not subject to bronchial attacks. His condition is considerably improved. Although he is very feeble, he rests comfortably. It is thought that the worst of his illness has been passed, and that he is on the road to re-

covery. Well, What Will Florida Do About It? TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 2.-The Florida Legislature met in regular session at noon to-day. Gen. J. B. Wall, of Tampa, was chosen President of the Senate, and Dr. J. L. Gaskins, of Starke, Speaker of the House. In taking his seat the latter made a brief speech. in which he said: "I cannot believe it was ever the intention of Jefferson that any man receiving a majority of the votes of the whole people should not take the posi-tion of President of the United States, yet the startling fact confronts us that Cleveland received 98,000 votes more than his opponent, and still is not President. It is the duty of the Florida Legislature to inquire into and correct this defect in the national organism in so far as it can." The senti-ment was greeted by wild applause, and it is regarded here as the first State gun fired

The Chess Tournament.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Results of to-day's chess games are: Judd won from McLeod; Taubenhaus forced D. G. Baird to resign; Mason won from Bird; Tschigorin won from Burrill; Blackburne won from Gossip; J. W. Baird won from Martinez; Delmar won from Pollock; Hanham won with Gunsberg.

### STANLEY'S SEARCH FOR EMIN

Long Letter from the Explorer Giving Details of His Perilous Undertaking.

Five Months of Marching Through a Wilderness, Accompanied by Frequent Fighting with Natives Occupying the Country.

Many Men Lost in Battle and by Disease, and Others Enticed Away by Arabs.

The Central Plains of the Continent Are Finally Reached and the Almost Famishing Men Revel in an Abundance of Food.

After Recuperation the Explorer Moves in the Direction of Albert Nyanza,

Where He at Last Meets Emin Pasha and Spends Twenty-Siz Days in His Company-A Thrilling Story of African Adventure.

LONDON, April 2.-Sir Francis De Winton, chairman of the Emin Pasha relief committee, makes public the letter which he received yesterday from Henry M. Stanley. It is dated Bungangeta island, on the Aruwhimi, Aug. 28, 1888. After confirming his short dispatch of Aug. 17, already published, announcing that he had relieved Emin, Stanley proceeds to relate the story of his movements from June 28, 1887. He says he had established a palisaded camp at Yambuya, on the lower Aruwhimi, just below the first rapids, and appointed Bartellot commandant, with Jamieson associated with him. On the arrival of the men and goods from Stanley Pool and Bolobo the officers were to report to Bartellot for duty, but no important action was to be taken without consulting Messrs. Jameson, Troup and Ward. The officers admitted that the instructions were explicit and clear. Bartellot had 257 men. He was to stay at Yambuya until the steamer arrived from Stanley Falls with men and goods, and if Tippoo Tib furnished the carriers promised, he was to march, following the track blazed out by Stanley's advance column. If the carriers did not arrive, Bartellot might disregard these directions, and begin short journeys until Stanley should come down to his re-

Stanley's column set out June 28, 1887, from Yambuga with 389 officers and men. On the first day the natives they met fired their villages and began fighting. The skirmish lasted only fifteen minutes. The natives continued for five days along the march to impede the advance in every way they knew of, but not a man of Stanley's party was lost. The party reached the river again on July 5, and from that time till October 18 followed the left bank. After seventeen days' continuous marching they halted for one day's rest. On the twenty-fourth day they lost two men by desertion. They made only four halts in July. On Au-gust 1 the first death occurred. It was

They now entered a wilderness which it took nine days to march through. Their sufferings began to increase, and several deaths occurred. The river helped them. as the canoes relieved the men of much of their burdens. On Aug. 13, on arriving at Airsibba, the natives attacked them, and five men were killed by poisoned arrows. Lieutenant Stairs was wounded near the heart, and suffered greatly for a month before recovering. On Aug. 15, Mr. Jepson, commanding the land party, got too far inland and was lost. His contingent rejoined the main party on the 21st. On the 15th they arrived in the district of Airjeli, and camped for a while opposite the mouth

of the tributary Nepoko.

On Aug. 21 the party fell in with a caravan of Manyema, under Uledi-Balyus. This was most unfortunate, as Stanley had taken the route he did in order to avoid the were tampered with by the Arabs, and within three days twenty-six had deserted. On Sept. 15 Hanley arrived at camp, opposite Ugarrowwas. He could not rely on friendly relations with the chief, and finally made a trade with him, leaving fifty-six sick men with him, and \$5 a month apiece was to be paid the chief for taking care of them. Three days later Stanley left Ugarrowwas, and on Oct. 18 reached a settlement belonging to Kilingalonga, a Zanzibarese slave of Abed Bin Salim, the fierce old Arab who has made so much trouble in the Congo

State. Stanley says:
"This proved an awful month to us. Not one member of our expedition, white or black, will forget it. Out of the 389 men with whom we had started, we lost sixty-six by desertion and death between Yambuya and Ugarrowwas, and left fifty-six sick at the Arab station. On reaching Kilingalonga we found we had lost fiftyfive more men by starvation and de-sertion. We had lived principally on wild fruit and nuts. Abed Bin Salim's slaves did their utmost, short of open hostilities, to ruin the expedition. They induced the men to sell rifles and clothing, so that when we left we were beggared and the men nearly naked. We were too weak to carry the baggage, and seventy loads of goods we left at Kilingalonga, under Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After marching twelve days we reached Ibwiri. The Arabs had devastated the whole country, so that not a native hut was standing be-tween Ugarrowwas and Ibwiri. What had not been destroyed by slaves of Abed Bin Salim, the elephants ruined, so that the whole region was turned into a horrible wilderness. But at Ibwiri we were beyond the utmost reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. Our sufferings from hunger, which began Aug. 31, terminated on Nov. 12. Ourselves and men were skeletons. Out of 387 men we now number only 174, and several of these had no hope of life left. A halt was ordered for the men to recuperate. Hitherto they were skepti-cal of what we had told them. Their sufferings had been so awful, their enemies so numerous, the forests so endless, that they refused to believe that by and by we should see plains, and cattle, and the Nyanza, and the white man Emin Pasha. We felt as though we were dragging them along with a chain around our necks. Beyond these hardships,' said I, 'lies a country untouched, where food is abundant, and where you will forget your miseries, so cheer up, boys; be men; press on a little faster.' They were deaf to our prayers and entreaties, for, driven by hunger and suffering, they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition, and were altogether demoralized. Perceiving that prayers, and sentreaties, and mild punishments were of no avail, I then resorted to visiting upon the wretches the death penalty. Two of the worst cases were accordingly taken and hanged in the presence of all. We halted twelve days in Ibwiri and reveled on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, sweet pota-toes, yams, beans, etc. The supplies were inexhaustible. The people glutted them-selves. The result was that I had 173 sleek and mostly robust men when we set out for Albert Nyanza, on Nov. 24. [One man had been killed by an arrow.] We were still 126 miles from the lake, but with food such

promise and plenty. Dec. 5 we emerged on the plains, and the gloomy, deadly forest was behind us. After 160 days' continuous gloom we saw the light of day making everything beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green, or country so lovely. The men leaped for joy, and ran with their burdens.

At Rhingasongas, on Dec. 9, we came to the first will be some the property of the some leaped for joy, and ran with their burdens.

At Rhingasongas, on Dec. 9, we came to the first will as soon as we arrived in the center of a mass of villages, about 4 P. M. on Dec. 9, occupied it and built a zariba of brush-wood as fast as we could cut it. The war cries were terrible, and came from hill to hill across the valleys. People gathered by hundreds from all points, and war-horns strugged of the mattives with a little skirmish and captured a cow, the first meat we had tasted since leaving the ocean. Night passed peacefully. In the morning we opened a parley. The natives were anxious to know who we were, and we were equally anxious to glean news. They said Mazamboni only held the country for Kabbarega, who was their real King. They finally accepted cioth and brass rods to show Mazamboni, and hostlities were suspended until morn sust be driven from the land. The proclamation was greeted in the valley with deaff, ening cheer. Their word 'kanawana' signified peace, and 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter nearer to inquire. They responded, 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter nearer to inquire. They responded, 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter nearer to inquire. They responded, 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter nearer to inquire. They responded, 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter nearer to inquire. They responded, 'kurwana' war. We hoped we had heard wrongly, 'herefore, and sent our interpreter "On the morning of the 12th we continned our march. During the day we had four little fights. On the 13th we marched

straight east and were attacked by new forces every hour until noon, when we for refreshments. At resumed our march. and fifteen minutes later I cried, 'Prepare for sight of Nyanza.' The men murmured and doubted, and said, 'Why does master continually talk this way! Nyanza, in-deed! Is not this a plain, and cannot we see the mountains? But fifteen minutes see the mountains? But fifteen minutes later, and after four days' march, the Albert Nyanza was below them. All came to kiss my hands in recognition of my prophecy. Our position was 5,200 feet above the sea; the lake was over 2,900 feet below us. We were then one degree twenty minutes north latitude. The south end of the Nyanza bay is mapped out about six miles south of this position. Right across to the eastern shore was the tributary Lanilika, flowing from the southwest. As we descended, the natives, a hundred feet below, poured in on us, but their primitive style of fighting did not delay us. The rear guard fought until we were within 100 feet of the plain, where we camped. We were attacked during the night, but we We were attacked during the night, but we drove off the attackers.

"At 9 o'clock next morning we reached the village of Kakokongo, but were unable to make friends with the inhabitants. They wouldn't be friendly, because, having never heard of a white man, they feared we would scare their cattle. They would not accept any presents, or, indeed, have anything to do with us, though they were perfectly civil. They gave us water to drink, but nothing else. They showed us the path, and we camped half a mile from the lake.

"My couriers from Zanzibar evidently had not arrived, or Emin Pasha would have arrived at the southeastern shore of the lake. My boat was one hundred miles distant, and there was no tree in sight large enough to make a canoe. We had used nearly all our remaining ammunition in the five days' fighting on the plains, and a long fight must exhaust our stock. There was no feasible plan, except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort, and send for stores and am-munition, sending the boat to search for Emin. This plan, after a long discussion, we resolved upon. On the 15th we marched to Kavali, on the west side of the lake. In the afternoon the Kakahongo natives shot arrows into our bivouac. We resumed the march by night, and by 10 A. M., the 16th, we had gained access to the plateau, the natives following us until they became

tired. We lost one killed and one wound-"On Jan., 7 we were in Ibwiri again, Lieutenant Stairs being sent to Kilongalonga's to bring stores. Only eleven men were brought into the fort out of thirtyeight sick, the rest having died or deserted. Soon after Stairs' departure, I was attacked with gastritis and an abscess on the arm. I recovered and after forty-seven days set out for Albert Nynanza, on April 2. Captain Nelson was left in comnand of Fort Dedo. "April 26, we again arrived in Mozam-

boni's country. He consented to make a blood brotherhood with me, though this time I had fifty less rifles than on my form-er visit. Mozamboni's example was taken by the other chiefs, and we had little further difficulty, and we lived royally." On Stanley's march from Nyanza the natives came from Kavali, saying that a white man named Malejja had given their chief a black packet to give to Stanley, and asking him to follow them, They remained that night, telling wonderful stories, which convinced Stanley that this white man was Emin Pasha. The next day they met chief Kavali and he handed Stanley a note from Emin Pasha, which was to the effect that, as there had been a rumor that a white man had been seen at the south end of the lake, he had gone in his steamer to make inquiries, but had been unable to obtain any reliable information. However, he had heard that Stanley was Mozamboni's country, and he begged him to remain where until he with him. could communisigned "Dr. Emin." and dated March 26

The next day, April 23, a strong force took a boat to the Nyanza. On the 26th they sighted Mawa station, the southernmost belonging to Emin Pasha, and were hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. They were hailed as brothers. Stanley then "April 29 we once again reached the bivouse ground occupied by us on Dec.

16, and at 5 P. M. of that day I saw the Khedive steamer, seven miles away, steaming toward us. Soon after 7 P. M. Emin Pasha, and Signor Casata, and Mr. Jepson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by us. We were together until May 25. On that day I left him. Fourteen days later I was at Fort Bodo, where were Captain Nelson and Lieutenant Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrowwas twenty-two days after 1 had set out for the lake, bringing with him only sixteen men out of fifty-six. All the rest were dead. My twenty couriers whom I had sent with letters to Major Bartelot had safely left Ugarrowwas for Yambuya. On March 16 Fort Bodo was flourishing, the men having nearly ten acres under cultiva-

"June 16 I left Fort Bodo with 111 Zanzi-baris and 101 of Emin Pasha's people. Lieu-tenant Stairs had been appointed command-ant of the fort. Nelson was second in command and Surgeon Parke medi-cal officer. The garrison concal officer. The garrison con-sisted of fifty-nine rifles. I had thus deprived myself of all my officers, in order that I should not be encumbered with baggage, and provisions, and medi-cines, which would have to be taken if accompanied by Europeans, and every carrier was necessary for the vast stores which had been left with Bartelot. June 24 we reached Kilongalonga's, and July 19, Ugarrowwas. The latter station was deserted. Ugarrowwas, having gathered as much ivory as he could obtain from that district, had proceeded down the river three months before. On leaving Bodo, I had loaded e ery carrier with about sixty pounds of corn, and we went through the wilderness unscathed, passing down the river and daily expecting to meet carriers who had been stimulated by the reward of £10 per head, or the Major himself.

Ang. 10 we overtook Ugarrowwas with an immense flotilla of fifty saven as not and

ingness to depart. They had led such happy life and would demur at leaving a country where they have enjoyed luxuries they cannot command in Egypt. The sol-diers are married, and several have harems. Emin feared that, if left behind, all discipline among them would end; the more ambitious would aspire to be chiefs by force, and from these rivalries would spring hate

and from these rivalries would spring hate and slaughter until none were left. Stanley's letter concludes as follows:

"The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Bodo, taking Mr. Jepson with him. At Fort Bodo I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new road."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Democrats Make a Clean Sweep of Chicago City Offices.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Returns from nearly all of the precincts in the city are in, and show the election of the entire Democratic ticket for city officers and a majority of the aldermen, giving the Democrats full control of the city government in both executive and legislative branches. Dewitt C. Cregier, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has an estimated majority of 12,000 over John A. Roache. Republican, the present incumbent. The weather was perfect, and a large vote was polled. Universal interest was manifested in the day's contest, but no disturbance of any kind oc-

Nearly every office of the list was captured by the Democrats. The only Republican success was in hanging on to the South-town offices by a very narrow mar-gin. The result is generally conceded to be a sweeping victory for the labor element, the advocates of elevated roads, and those who favor a divorce between municipal and national politics.

Dividing the St. Louis Offices.

St. Louis, April 2.—Complete returns from the twenty-eight wards of the city show that Judge E. A. Noonan (Dem.), for Mayor, has a total vote of 28,715; Col. Jas. G. Butler (Rep.), 27,089. Noonan's plurality, The Democrats elect auditor, inspector of weights and measures, register, and but one of the five councilmen, while the Republicans secure collector, comptroller, treasurer, president of Board of Public Improvements, and four councilmen. The House of Delegates will be eighteen Republicans and eleven Demo-

The result of the election, while a surprise to many, in the face of the overwhelming Republican majority last November, was not unexpected by certain elements of the Republican party. The nomination of Col. James G. Butler for the mayoralty was claimed to have been secured by a free use of money, and the following of D. P. Slattery, his opponent in the convention, were bent on revenge. In addition to this factor in the contest, Judge Noonan represented the liberal, or saloon element, while Colonel Butler was a recognized silk-stocking, with prohibitory tendencies. The defeat of General Mc-Neil, for auditor, is attributed to his war record. On the remainder of the ticket, personal strength entered largely into the contest, and politics played but a small part. It was a young man's progressive policy as against an old man's conservative ideas of municipal government.

Results in Ohio. CINCINNATI, April 2.—Yesterday's municipal elections in Ohio had many mixed results. Democrats elected a Mayor in Akron and Springfield, and carried the principal offices in Middletown, Akron, Norwalk, Bucyrus, Fremont, Circleville, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, Lancaster, Wapakoneta, St. Mary's, Hamilton, Tiffin, Zanesville, New-ark, Kent, Canton and Sidney. Republicark, Kent, Canton and Sidney. Republicans were entirely or nearly successful in Logan, Lebanon (where local option was defeated), Troy, Mount Gilead, Kenton, Urbana, Piqua, London, Cambridge, Ripley, Van Wert, Sandusky, Wooster and Fostoria. In Kent and Fostoria the issue of prohibition was prominent, and carried by

Balloting in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 2.- The contest here, to-day, for the mayoralty lay between D. R. Anthony (Rep.) and L. M. Hacker (Dem.), the latter being elected by probably 3,000 majority. Nearly 4,000 women voted during the day, and worked against Anthony. Susan B. Anthony, sister of the Republican candidate, worked hero-ically for her brother, and succeeded in capturing the entire colored vote for him. WICHITA, April 2.—About 800 women voted at the municipal election to-day.

Two women were on tickets for the school board, both being defeated. Geo. E. Harris, a wholesale liquor dealer, is probably elected Mayor. Two wards elect liquor men to the Council.

Democratic, of Course. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—The returns are coming in very slowly from the election to-day. A light vote was polled, but the indications point to the election of Hem-mingway, Hughes and Sandels, Democrats, for Supreme Judges, over Mitchell, Gregg and Hill, Republicans, by safe majorities.

Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, April 2.—The hottest city campain ever known here has closed with the election of the entire Republican city ticket, with the exception of treasurer, the Democratic candidate being elected by a large majority. There will be no change in the Council, which is Republican.

Springfield, Ill. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.-Hon. Charles E. Hay, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor to-day. The Democrats elect six out of seven aldermen; also, elect county clerk.

Serious Pension Frauds Alleged. 126 miles from the lake, but with food such a distance seemed nothing. On Dec. 1 we sighted the open country from the top of the ridge, which was named Mt. Pisgah, because it was our first view of the land of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes.

Ang. 10 we overtook Ugarrowwas with an immense flotilla of fifty-seven cances, and to our wonder our couriers were reduced to seventeen. They related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes.

JOHN A. KASSON FOR BERLIN

An Administration Senator Says that the Iowan Will Succeed Mr. Pendleton.

The Time of Appointment, However, Is Uncertain, and Depends on the Result of a Conference of the President and Cabinet.

Mr. Teller Explains the Cause of His Opposition to Confirmation of Halstead.

The President Sends to the Senate Another List of Nominations and That Body Completes Its Business and Adjourns.

THE MISSION TO BERLIN.

A Senator Confidently Predicts that It Will Be Given to John A. Kasson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, April 2 .- "You may say. positively," said a Senator to-night, who is in close communion with the administration, "that John A. Kasson, of Iowa, will

certainly be the next minister of the United States to Berlin. I have this on undoubted authority."

"When will he be appointed?" was asked. "That I cannot say," was the reply. "Mr. Kasson has just been commissioned to represent the United States at the Berlin conference on the Samoan matter, and I do not think the President has considered the question of promoting him to the office of minister plenipotentiary to the same place just yet-that is, I mean I do not think the President has talked with his Cabinet about changing the official duties of Mr. Kasson. It may be, therefore, that he will be permitted to bring about an understanding on the Samoan question in his present capacity before he is assigned to the more important post. On the other hand, the Cabinet may think it a better policy that he should have the rank at once, and in this event the appointment will be

SENATOR TELLER.

forthcoming immediately."

He Did Not Oppose Halstead on Personal Grounds, but Because of Lack of Fitness.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, April2 .- "So far as I am con cerned, and I believe I speak the sentiment of all the Republicans who voted against the confirmation of MuratH alstead, I can truthfully say that the criticisms made of me by that distinguished editor in connection with the Senator Payne investigation had no bearing whatever upon my action," said Senator Teller, to-day. "My opposition to Mr. Halstead," continued the Senator, "was on the ground that he was not fitted by natural temperament for the po-

sition. He is too inflammable and excitable. With the prospect of serious diplomatic differences between the Unit-States and Germany, we need minister in Berlin who far-seeing, cool-headed and calm in the most severe times of excitement. Mr. Halstead is a man of great ability, wide experience and unquestionable popularity in his party. He also has many warm personal friends outside of political parties. The editorials he wrote abusing the Republican Senators who voted to seat Payne had the effect of directing attention to the fact that he was recting attention to the fact that he was unable to control his temper, and the reading of these editorials and the letters he wrote during the war criticising Lincoln, Grant and others were read for the purpose of indicating his general character and unfitness for the diplomatic position, and not for the purpose of prejudicing any one on personal grounds. The prejudice of no Senator was appealed to, and no one was expected to vote against him because he had criticised the actions or the purposes of Senacriticised the actions or the purposes of Sena-tors at any time, and the representations

by the press to the contrary are untrue." THE LAST NOMINATIONS.

An Assistant Commissioner of Patents and

a Number of Navy Selections. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The President

sent the following nominations to the Sen-Robert J. Fisher, of Chicago, to be As-

sistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Robert B. Vance, resigned. Commander Bartlett J. Cromwell to be a captain; Lieutenant-commander George R Durand, to be a commander; Lieut. Uriel Sebree, to be a lieutenant-commander; Lieut. Moses L. Wood, junior grade, to be a ieutenant; Ensign James H. Glennon, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Commander John W. Phillips, to be a captain; Lieu-tenant-commander Francis M. Barber, to be a commander; Lieut. Albert R. Conden, to be a lieutenant-commander; Lieut. David Daniels, junior grade, to be a lieu-tenant; Ensign Harry S. Knapp, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Past Assistant Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton, to be a pay-

master; Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, to be a past assistant paymaster; Second Lieutenat Harry K. White, marine corps, to be first lieutenant. Robert J. Fisher, nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, was born at York, Pa., and is forty-one years of age. In 1869 Mr. Fisher began the practice of law in Chicago, in which he continued until his appointment as a fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office, in 1875. Since that time he has passed through every grade of the service by successive prometions, including that of examiner-in-chief and member of the board of appeals, which position he now holds. Mr. Fisher is a man of high personal character, popular, energetic and able. He was the choice of many of the patent attorneys of this city, who regard him as a very high authority in all patent matters. His nomination is received with general satisfaction.

Confirmations. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nomina-

George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney-general; Drury J. Burchett, to be marshal of Kentucky; Robert J. Fisher, of Illinois, to be Assistant Commis-sioner of Patents; Capt. George B. White, to be chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks Bradford L. Prince, to be Governor of New Mexico; Wm. F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Maj. Chas. C. Byrne, to be surgeon in the army, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; Captain Curtin, of Minnesota, to be surgeon in the army, with rank of major; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Voght, to be first lieutenant First Infantry; Sion A. Carnell, attorney for the Northern district of Georgia; John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Wm. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker of Inof Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. Trescott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California, and J. F. Hansom, of Georgia, delegates to the congress of American nations to be held in Washington in No-

The naval promotions sent to the Senate to-day by the President were also confirmed. There were continued objections to the personnel of the delegation to the congress of American nations, but they availed nothing. Senator Beck characterized the Democratic members as mugwumps who were not recognized as belonging to the party at all, and he did not think it fair to have them pose before the country as representa-tives of the Democratic party. However, they were all confirmed. A motion was